

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING MARCH 17 1858.

NUMBER 143.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—*In Advance.*—Daily Journal \$10; County Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$8; Evening Bulletin \$6 a year or 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a week, if mailed \$5. *On Trial.*—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ months, \$1; one month \$1.50; two months \$2; three months \$2.50; four months \$3. *At a Distance.*—Two months \$1.50; one year \$1.50 each. *Paid by mail.*—\$1.50 each.

When the Daily, County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), he subscriber may order, otherwise it will be continued, as our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines each, \$1.00	One square, 10 lines each, \$1.00
Do, each additional in Do, two months, \$1.00	Do, each additional in Do, two months, \$1.00
25, Do, three months, \$1.00	25, Do, three months, \$1.00
Do, one week, \$1.00	Do, four months, \$1.00
Do, two weeks, \$1.00	Do, six months, \$1.00
Do, three weeks, \$1.00	Do, twelve months, \$1.00
Standing card, four lines or less, per annum, \$15.00	Standing card, four lines or less, per annum, \$15.00
Quarters, chartered, per annum, \$40.00	Quarters, chartered, per annum, \$40.00
Do, do, three times, \$10.00	Each additional square, half the above prices.
Advertisements published at intervals, \$1 for first insertion and 60 cents for each subsequent one.	Advertisements published at intervals, \$1 per week for each name.
Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.	Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.	Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.
Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and suchlike, half price.	Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and suchlike, half price.
Mariages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funerals, \$1 per week.	Mariages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funerals, \$1 per week.
Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.	Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.
No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the name of the author.	No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements, 25 cents for first insertion and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement.

Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$8 for each additional boat.

Advertisers kept on the inside of the Journal are charged \$1.00 per week.

ADVERTISING RATES.—*In WEEKLY JOURNAL.*—Each square, 10 lines or less, \$1.00

Each continuance, 50.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisement of yearly advertiser before the year expires, otherwise will be done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river is still rising. In the twenty-four hours ending last evening it had risen 9 inches, making 7 feet 6 inches water in the canal by the mark. On the falls there were 5 feet 6 inches. Weather warm and pleasant.

Our Pittsburg dispatch reports 13 feet water there and rising.

The Princess.—We met Mr. Devinney yesterday, one of the pilots of the Princess. From him we learn that the Great Western struck the P. in the side just forward of the boilers, and the latter sunk in ten minutes with the water over her cabin floor.

Mr. D. thinks that all the freight will be saved in a damaged condition, and that the boat can be saved.

She was insured in Mr. Tyler's agencies in this city for \$6,000. Her freight list was insured in Cincinnati for \$1,500. The cargo was also insured there.

Mr. Devinney did not know the names of any of the persons who were drowned. All the books and papers, as well as the baggage of the cabin passengers, were saved.

The Woodford for New Orleans.—One of the finest passenger packets in the trade is the Woodford, and she has in Capt. Mather a very skillful and successful commander. Her cabins and staterooms are handsomely furnished, and have every convenience to render passengers comfortable. Her culinary department equals that of the best hotels. Mr. McLaughlin, who has charge of the office, is a kind and attentive officer, and he has two valuable assistants in Messrs. Benedict and Creel.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1858.

Under the direction of the War Department, several parties have been employed during the past five years in examining the available routes for a railroad to the Pacific from the Mississippi. The results of these explorations and surveys have been published by order of Congress, in four 4to. volumes, containing numerous maps, charts, and prints. The report of Lieut. Whipple, of the Topographical Engineers, upon the route near the thirty-fifth parallel, has been made public recently. There are available routes for a railroad south of the line where heavy snows prevail. It is obvious that in a sparsely-settled country snow would be a serious obstacle to the construction, as well as to the permanent and general use, of a railroad route.

Postmaster General Brown has made a further exposition of his views in regard to the best route overland to the Pacific, in defending the present established mail route from the assaults of more northern competitors. He says:

That the very shortest distance anywhere to be found between existing States is on the El Paso route.

From the western boundary of Texas, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma—the western boundary of California—is only about 460 or 470 miles. On no other route is the distance through United States lands or Territories, by several hundred miles, so short. Four hundred and sixty or seventy miles is, therefore, the whole distance that the United States would be called on to make the railroad outside existing States.

A CHANCE FOR FIREMEN.—An effort is being made in Boston to collect \$10,000 to be awarded partly in premiums of \$2,000, \$1,500, and \$1,000, to the fire companies throwing the first, second, and third highest streams of water through 400 feet of hose, and \$1,000 and \$500 to the two hose companies doing the same. The trial is to take place in August or September next, on Boston Common, and to be open to all the fire companies in the United States. The firemen of Louisville are thus included in the challenge, and if their engines are in order we have no doubt they will compete honorably with those from other cities in such a trial. In energy, activity, skill, and perseverance they cannot be surpassed, and we should like to see a Louisville fire company bring away the prize from such a contest.

A scrap of political history is revived by a writer in the Richmond Whig. In 1808, James Madison, the author of the celebrated Resolutions and Report of 1798-'99, the text book of the Secessionists, was elected President of the United States.

On the 8th day of December of that year, the Electors of Virginia, at the head of whom was Spencer Roane, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and a leader of the State Rights party, met in Richmond to cast the vote of the State. They dined together at the old Swan Tavern, and as usual drank toasts and made speeches. Among the regular toasts prepared for the occasion and drunk with approbation by the company was the following: "The Union of the States: The majority must govern: IT IS TREASON TO REcede!"

A case recently decided in the Court of Common Pleas, at London, shows how liable the most experienced men are to be deceived by a well-executed forgery, and how little reliance can be placed upon the evidences of skilled witnesses to handwriting. The British Linen Company sued Mr. Makins on two bills of exchange, and his signature was sworn to by clerks in a banking establishment. The defendant denied that the acceptances were in his writing; and a wretched convict named Turnbull, whose statement should be a warning to all who read its description, admitted that the signatures were forged by him to raise temporary accommodation.

In the Senate Messrs. Green and Cameron apologized, and the Kansas debate was then continued.

DROWNED.—When the mail-boat Superior had started out yesterday, a man, who, from appearance, was one of the deck-hands, fell overboard at the stern and was drowned.

The bill to recharter the Planters' and Union Banks failed in the Tennessee House of Representatives on Saturday last.

The residence of Thomas W. Tompkins, of Warrenton, Mo., was destroyed by fire on the 7th. Loss \$8,000.

At the New York stock board, on Saturday, \$25,000 6 per cent. Carter county (Kentucky) bonds, payable April 15, 1883, sold at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The river has risen about 4 feet since Saturday,

[From this morning's Journal.]

XXXV CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Senate.—After some preliminary unimportant business, Mr. Hale made a statement of an agreement entered into by his friends and acquiesced in by many gentlemen of the opposite side. The agreement reads: We agree that debate shall close and the question be taken on Monday next, but if it appears necessary that sessions be protracted to allow free discussion, they shall be extended to such hour as we may indicate.

Mr. Bigler considered the agreement in accordance with the views of his friends.

Green and Cameron apologized.

Mr. Green said that after consultation with a number of friends he would make a personal explanation. He was said to have used language last night which was understood as personal. If so, he now withdrew it.

Mr. Cameron said he might have come into the Senate last night under a wrong impression. He had no disrespectful feeling toward the Senator from Missouri—he could have none. In common with all the Senators he respected that gentleman, and did not intend anything disrespectful toward him.

Mr. Green rose as if to say more, but the friends of both seemed to wish no more to be said, and the matter dropped.

Mr. King spoke on Kansas. He made a very lengthy anti-Lecompton speech, tracing the various occurrences in Kansas, &c.

Mr. Mallory defended the Lecompton constitution and the rights of the South. He foresees the day when the South will be in the minority. We cannot and ought not to ignore the fact, and in giving up the ship of State she can surrender it with honor. It already becomes her to consider her future. Her political state is threatened, but the darkest hour is before the dawn. It remains to be seen how the South will act when her political power is submerged, but one thing is certain, she will never submit or voluntarily acquiesce under a violated constitution.

Mr. Pugh said he would be brief. His State had instructed him how to vote, but he would state his convictions didn't admit the necessity of an enabling act. The three first States admitted into the Union, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, had none. The first admitted with such an act was his own State, and that was under peculiar circumstances. Of 18 States admitted eight had enabling acts and ten had none.

Referring then to Kansas, he said he considered the Lecompton constitution legal. The constitution of the United States does not require a State to have a constitution, at least not a written one. He here instanced Rhode Island. Delegates assembled in forms of law, he contended, are an assumption that the people mean to delegate to them full power. The people may require them to submit their acts for their approval. Referring to the charge that Lecompton delegates had not fulfilled their pledges to the people, he contended that was a question with which Congress has nothing to do. They had no right to review the constitution of the people of Kansas. He now came to his proposed amendment. It is possible, he said, the clause in the Lecompton constitution providing for its change in 1864, if the people choose, may prevent any change till then. Our republican ancestors held that a power that could do an act could undo it. Senators have called the constitution a compact, and a compact can be dissolved by mutual consent. He here cited several authorities to support his argument. But why, he asked, quote books when we have the power in our own charter? He here quoted the declaration of independence: "When governments become 'devoid of the right to govern,' &c., 'it is the right of the people to abrogate and form,' &c. Senators had called this doctrine revolutionary. Against whom? Against what mighty sovereign? They have forgotten that governments are made for men, not for governments. The essence of a republican government is that the people can change it peacefully.

Mr. Pugh now addressed himself to the apostle of popular sovereignty, and asked if the ninety thousand inhabitants of a State who form a constitution can bind and impose it as an inexorable law upon two millions (it may be) of inhabitants in that State when it shall have expanded beyond the wildest dream of its founders. If that is popular sovereignty, he would call it the authority of dead men's bones.

Mr. Pugh here quoted Judges Catron and Daniel, and also Daniel Webster, in support of his views. Referring to the Lecompton constitution, he refuted the statements that the President or judiciary can ever interfere with whatever constitution the people of Kansas may choose. The Supreme Court has decided that it has no power to say which of two instruments is the constitution of a State; but, said Mr. Pugh, my principal purpose was to state that the President of the Lecompton Convention is bound to complete his trust before it comes before us, which I hope will be the case before a vote is taken. He concluded by speaking for the admission of Kansas.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, said he would take an early opportunity to reply to the Senator from Ohio. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Stevens introduced a bill for the construction of a wagon road from the navigable waters of Missouri to the Columbia river.

Mr. Burrough's bill granting land for the Niagara ship canal was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Phelps introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas. It provides for a new convention, to which the Lecompton constitution should be referred. He moved its reference to a select committee.

Mr. Stephens moved to refer it to the committee on Territories.

Lost—94 against 105.

Mr. Coode offered a resolution to adjourn to the first Monday in June.

Mr. Florence offered a preamble, reciting that commissioners are appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania. In a report recently made referring to certain expenditures, it is stated that \$25,000 is charged which was given as compensation for a certain sale of a banking house to the Government for a postoffice, and rumor having connected the transaction with persons holding high official positions under the General Government, it is important to ascertain the truth thereof; therefore be it—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from the Legislature of Utah, addressed to the President and Congress. It was read, but, before the final disposition thereof,

The House adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.

The New Mexico mail of the 15th ult. has arrived. Capt. Marcy would leave about the 1st of March for Camp Scott, taking flour, salt, corn, and animals.

Owing to the fact that the wagons would return via Bent's, taking a more circuitous northeasterly route than previously traveled, he reported to have said that supplies could be furnished much easier and quicker from New Mexico than elsewhere.

The Legislature passed resolutions complimentary to the officers of the army, recommending several for promotion in the event of the increase of the army.

The Santa Fe Gazette says that the chief of the Salt Lake Utahs visited the Capatones in Mexico, with a view to induce them to join the Mormons, stating that the Mormons could poison the air so that their enemies would die, and that all the troops would be destroyed. The mission was unsuccessful.

Kit Carson concluded a treaty between the Utahs, Mutache, Arapahoes, and Pueblos. They agree to take sides with the United States in the event of an issue between them and the people of any territory, and render all the aid they can toward suppressing rebellion in Utah.

The Gazette calls for improvement in the mail facilities.

ST. LOUIS, March 16, P. M.

Cotton market firm and prices unchanged, with sales to-day of 3,000 bales. Flour firm—\$300 bales sold. Wheat is heavy—\$400 bushel sold. Corn is heavy—\$300 bushel sold at 60¢ per bushel. Oats declined to 50¢ per bushel. Barley at 45¢ for the best. Corn is unchanged. Provisions are unchanged—300 bales of bacon sides sold for shipment to New Orleans at \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. and 200,000 lbs bulk meat at 54¢ per lb.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers.

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RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES — It is a happy conjunction of the circumstances and influences that attend the march of progress and civilization, that railroads and locomotion by steam should have been invented, and hence have rapidly become an element of unexampled power, just at the time that our Republic is rising to the eminence of one of the greatest nations of the earth. According to the Railroad Record, "the United States has increased in wealth full a thousand millions of dollars by railroads!" We do not for a moment doubt the truth of this statement, and will add, that the augmented production of national resources will be more than doubly augmented in the same period for the time to come. Let it be remembered that the Union is annually gaining and settling new States and Territories. These will require railroads to bring the ever-cumulative treasures of agriculture to the great cities and ports of the East, whence they will be shipped to the chief nations of Europe. We are rejoiced to perceive also, that in several of the States railroads have of late years paid fair and even good dividends. Thus, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, five to six per cent.; in New York, eight per cent.; in Ohio (so far as returns have been received), nine per cent., while the main arteries of Pennsylvania and New Jersey have also yielded reasonable profits. Look at the rapid multiplication of the iron highways. In 1844 there were but 4,311 miles in the entire country; but now there are 24,195 miles, with about 3,000 miles in addition that are yet unfinished. So that, in thirteen years, twenty thousand miles have been built! Success, therefore, to the construction of railroads! For they promise not only to unite us by iron links, as one family, but also to promote agriculture, commerce, manufactures, population, and the rapid circulation—combined with an extensive and general diffusion of that vital principle of industry and enterprise—money.

FRENCH CHIT-CHAT. — The police of Paris, and indeed of all France, are charged with the most restrictive orders. The Prefect, who was severely reprimanded by the Emperor for his neglect in permitting to remain in France a band of conspirators, known to be there for weeks before they made their attempt, has asked for a special appropriation of \$200,000 to enable him to augment in France and abroad the secret police. He throws the blame on his limited means, and the Emperor, forced to adopt every measure which may offer any additional hope of security, seconds the demand of the Prefect. But a *secret police!* This sounds strangely in the ears of the people of a free country. As for the Cantillon story, a contradiction has been given by Lord Palmerston to the statement that the legacy left by the first Napoleon to Cantillon, for his attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, has been paid. The allegation is that only a small portion was originally paid by the executors, in the time of Charles the Tenth, and subsequently it was agreed that no further payments should take place, as it was to be inferred such a legacy could only have been made in a moment of temporary insanity from illness. The fact remains, however, that in the Moniteur, about four years ago, it was said the amount had been paid with interest. At least, so says the Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial.

ARIZONA AS A COTTON REGION. — Late investigations prove that the Territory of Arizona, rich as it is in resources, promises more from the adaptation of its soil and climate to the production of cotton than from all other elements of wealth. Gen. Gadsden, in a letter to Lieut. Maury, republished in the States, enclosing a sample of cotton produced in that region, says:

You are aware, perhaps, that the black seed cotton—hybrids, of finer qualities, which sea or salt air and superior cultivation have produced in the Carolinas, Georgia islands, and now extending to Florida—is a native of the Gila, a river of Arizona. It is from this cotton that the finest Mexican serapes are manufactured. I was fortunate enough to obtain a handful of the seed from a friend at Fort Yuma, and raised seed enough from it to restore it purely in this State. As these lower qualities of long cottons are getting in demand, I send enclosed a sample of the cotton as raised near this city, as it might be of interest to you and the friends of that newly-acquired district, seeking to take a place in the cotton field as well as silver products of that mineral region.

The sample of cotton is said to be the same in character as that described by Gray and others as raised by the Pimos Indians, and resembles the Sea Island in its fine silky texture and long staple.

ABOUT INDIA. — A Mr. Leonard Wray, formerly in the service of the East India Company, has been lecturing in New York. He stated that large fortunes were frequently made by the planters of India, who are a peculiarly jovial, kindhearted, and hospitable set of people. In the manufacture of indigo, the Europeans excel the natives. The reverse is true as regards sugar, which is more profitably manufactured from the wild fig tree than from the sugar-cane.

The cotton-producing regions are four or five times as extensive as that of the United States, and India supplies all the Asiatic States with this staple, but the distance is unfavorable for exportation to Europe. The tea-growing regions are very large, and the tea is superior to that grown in China. The European planters in India, as friends and protectors, usually exercise an influence over the native population. They knew of the intended meeting of the Sepoys before it broke out, but the East India Government would not heed the warnings given, deeming such an occurrence impossible.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]
PARIS, Feb. 27.
The French Government has given official notice that hereafter no person can enter or leave the French territory without a passport regularly issued by the French authorities; and in the case of those coming in, the visa must be made beyond the French frontier.

The lines of steamers from Havre to New York, and from St. Nazaire, to Cuba, Aspinwall, Guadalupe, Mexico, and Cayenne have been let to the Company V. Marzior for twenty years, at \$9,300,000 francs a year. They will not be ready to operate before the end of three years, so much time is spent in France in the details of organization.

A letter appears in the Constitutional of yesterday from Mr. Henry Wykoff, defending Mr. Buchanan from the charges made against him by Gen. Walker in his Mobile speech. Mr. Wykoff denies that the President ever promised the filibuster his sympathy or assistance in the conquest of Nicaragua.

Mr. Rarey, the American horse-tamer, who made such a sensation in England, is repeating his experiments here in the Emperor's stable, to the astonishment of everybody. The Emperor has appointed a committee of gentlemen to report to him on the subject, and it is anticipated that Mr. Rarey will be handsomely rewarded by his Majesty for the important discovery.

On Monday evening last the American Minister gave a grand ball at the rooms of the Legation in honor of Washington's birthday. The attendance was very numerous and brilliant, and embraced all the diplomatic corps, their attaches and families, nearly all the Americans in Paris, and many of the political, financial, and literary notabilities of the city. The affair was sumptuously got up, and did honor to the Minister and the occasion.

SUGAR — A letter from Barbadoes, dated Feb. 12, states that sugar making has become general throughout this island, and the article is coming to market in large quantities. The crop is the largest ever made on the island, yielding 60,000 hds.

MUSARD IN NEW YORK. — The Paris Courier Franc Italian, Feb. 25th, says that Musard will depart on the 1st of March for the United States, having been engaged by Ullman at a salary of 40,000 francs and four half benefits (we presume for one year). The concerts, says the Courier, will alternate with the representation of the opera, and will also be given with the singers at the opera—Thalberg, Vieuxtemps, &c. Among other artists of the Concerts de Paris who will accompany Musard are Emerson, flutist, and Hubans, hautboy—the best in Europe. They are engaged for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore.

ITEMS.

On the 29th of January, two Americans in Constantinople fitted up a sleigh and drove around the city, an exploit never before accomplished in that place. They passed up and down by the Sultan's palace. The Turks were delighted.

A Kansas paper states that it is the intention of a gentleman in Virginia to carry to Topeka early in the coming spring 200,000 grape roots, embracing the most productive and hardy varieties cultivated by those who had obtained insurance on their lives.

A Drove. — A drover arrived in Albany, New York, last Monday, with 12,000 head of cattle, obtained in Indiana and Illinois. This is the largest lot of cattle ever brought to Albany by one man.

It is now said that Thomas Allsop, suspected of complicity in the conspiracy to take the life of Louis Napoleon, has sailed for California.

Snow Storm South. — The city of Augusta, Ga., was visited with a lively snow storm on the evening of the 7th.

Squibbs wants to know if doctors, by looking at the tongue of a wagon, can tell what ails it.

A punster says: "My name is Somerset. I am a miserable bachelor. I cannot marry; for how could I hope to prevail on any young lady, possessed of the slightest notions of delicacy, to turn a *Somerset?*"

Tat for Tat. — A Mr. Miller, who is a school teacher in Canandaigua, having corrected a boy in school, was publicly horse-whipped by the father of the youth, a Mr. Garlinghouse, who also arrested the teacher for assaulting the boy. A jury acquitted the teacher, and arrived at the conclusion that the boy deserved all that he received. The teacher may now recover damages if he chooses. *Buffalo Commercial.*

The Norfolk Herald says: "We are informed that \$65,000 in Treasury notes of \$500 and \$1,000, sent from Washington to pay off the employees of government in the Navy Yard here, were returned yesterday, in consequence of the amount being so large that the purser could make no use of them."

The Bay State Mills. — We have lately seen in many of the papers a report to the effect that the Bay State Mills are resuming operations, having hired 600 operatives, while more would be added to the number. The Lawrence American denies its correctness, and says that the mills are merely using up what remnants of stock are left on hand, preparatory to winding up entirely.

Warred to Leave Town. — A correspondent informs us that the late John Avery Parker, an enterprising and successful merchant of New Bedford, who died worth \$1,300,000, was at one time in his life warned by the number. The Lawrence American denies its correctness, and says that the mills are merely using up what remnants of stock are left on hand, preparatory to winding up entirely.

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Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods at Wholesale. — We have a large and splendid assortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS at our old stand, 455 Main street, which we will sell at lower prices than any other house in the city for cash.

Prather & Smith. — PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

Hats and Caps for Retailing. — We have every description of HATS and CAPS for men and boys from the commonest to the finest and at prices as low as the lowest.

Indiana Trials. — We have a large and splendid assortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS at our old stand, 455 Main street, which we will sell at lower prices than any other house in the city for cash.

Prather & Smith. — PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

Another Large Arrival of New and Superb Spring Goods, Fancy and Domestic. — Just received by

C. Duvall & Co. — Main street, between Second and Third.

We are this morning in receipt by express of the following:

Plain DeLaines, all colors;

Plain DeLaines, all colors;

Pink 7-4 Beret, black and white;

3-4 and 6-4 DeLaines;

Challis;

Tennessee Cloth;

230 pieces English Prints, new style;

100 do Irish Linen;

8 cases bleached Cotton;

4 do Cotonettes;

4 boxes colored Osnaburgs;

100 yards Cotton;

100 yards DeLaines;

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

National Trunk
Emporium,
CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.
May 26 d&weow&dbly

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

EDWARD DIETZMANN,
Ladies' Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, has removed to the west side of Fourth Street, between Market and Jefferson, one door from Market, where he will always be ready to give complete satisfaction to customers and punctual attention to all orders.

New Coal Office.

FOR the convenience of persons residing in the lower part of the city, we have opened an office for the sale of Coal at the

Corner of Main and Ninth streets,

where the BEST PITTSBURG COAL can always be had on short notice at as low a price as can be purchased anywhere in the city.

W. H. CRITTENDEN.

Our office is on Third street, opposite the Post-office will, as usual, continue open for the sale of the best Coal at the lowest prices.

Aug 26 d&weow&dbly

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesalers Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices No. 72 Third Street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

W. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-MAFUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve Pianos per week. We would respectfully inform you that we have and retail purchases that we offer for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the PREMIUM PIANOS of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Ware-room corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS



And various affections consequent upon a disorder of STOMACH OR LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Aches of the Stomach, Colicky Pain, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Debility, Convalescence, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has innumerable instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared contraries to the principles after the manner of the celebrated Holland Prof. Boerhave.

Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into our own fatherland sooner or later must over the face of the entire country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtue must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in its effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and energy.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak, and low-spirited it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.

The greatest popularity of this delightful Remedy has induced many imitators, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

12 fluid drs per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, by the sole proprietors,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists and Chemists,

PITTSBURG, PA.

Sold in Louisville by WILSON & STARBIRD, W. Spring and Market street, between Third and Fourth, CARY & TALBOT (453 Market street, near Fourth) and Druggists generally.

March 26 d&weow&dbly

HOOFS! HOOPS!

COPERS' (not Ladies') Truss Hoops from 31 to 10 inch

and all kinds of Coopers' Tools for sale by

A. MCBRIDE, No. 69 Third st.

To Country and City Merchants.

PRATHER & SMITH are manufacturing and receiving all kinds of leather goods.

Sortiments of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS ever seen in Louisville, to which they invite the especial attention of merchants visiting the city. To cash or prompt paying customers, bargains can be had by calling at their establishment, 455 Main street.

Mar 30 d&weow&dbly

CHILDREN'S REAVERS—Some very beautiful and new styles just received this morning per express and for sale low for cash by

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

PORTABLE FORGES.

For Jewelers, Cooperers, Millers, Planters, Rail-Road Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a Smithson in complete order.

Also a general assortment of Merchandise Tools wholesale and retail by

A. MCBRIDE,

No. 69 Third street, between Market and Main, where every article of hardware ware-line may always be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

Mar 30 d&weow&dbly

DRESS HATS—A good assortment ready for you this morning.

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

HENRY HART (DILLON H. MAPOTHER, JOHN McKITTRICK, HART, MAPOTHER, & CO.)

Lithographers, ETC.

Southeast corner Third and Market sts.

MAPS, Views, Business Cards, Circular Labels, Show Cards, &c., executed in first-rate style and at mode rates prices. A great variety of Wine, Spirit, Cigar, and other Labels always on hand.

Aug 26 d&weow&dbly

Braithwaite's Retrospect

O Practical Medicine and Surgery. Part the 28th.

Price \$1. For sale by

F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

19 J&B

DR. TRACY DELORME, THE GREAT CURER OF CONSUMPTION, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription from Dr. Tracy, who, you may want to know, is the author of the book "The Great Curer of Consumption." This prescription, given by a mere child while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never failing once. It is equally as sure in cases of Figs as of Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send you the valuable prescription for any person on application to me for postage. Address DR. TRACY DELORME, GREAT CURER OF CONSUMPTION, New York Post-office.

Aug 26 d&weow&dbly

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.	12 M.	6 A.M.	12 M.
6 P.M.	71	65	70

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF FREIGHT TRAINS.
Lexington and Frankfort—7:25 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Louisville and New Albany 8:45 A. M.
St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.
To the East, Chicago, and St. Louis via Indianapolis
at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, St. Louis, and 11:10 A. M.
St. Louis and Cincinnati Express at 1 P. M.
New Albany and Louisville 8:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Rain comes with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth Cave, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elizabethtown, Clarksville, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Bardstown, and every other day with stages for Springfield, Columbia, Greenup, and Goshen.

PORT—Every 10 minutes.

STEAMBOATS—REGULAR PACKETS.

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.
St. Louis—Irregular.
New Orleans, and Green Rivers—Irrregular.
Lower Mississippi—Irrregular.
Shelbyville—Accommodation everyday at 9 A. M. (Sunday excepted).

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Danville and Herkerville—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sunday excepted).
Bloomburg—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.
Taylorville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.
Shelbyville—Accommodation everyday at 9 A. M. (Sunday excepted).

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, March 17.—Bruno Macamus bailed out of the workhouse.

Dennis Means and John McCran, drunk. Bail of Means in \$200 for three months and McCran discharged. Means sent to workhouse.

Joseph Cox, suspected felon. Discharged.

G. H. Burton, suspected felon. Continued.

Commonwealth by Fred. Bohler vs. Wash. Ferguson, peace warrant. Dismissed, prosecutor not appearing.

Henry Poor, vagrancy and assault on Elizabeth Dillender. Bail in \$200 to answer a misdemeanor. Workhouse.

Commonwealth by Charles Spencer (f. m. c.) vs. Kitty Douglass (f. w. c.), peace warrant. Dismissed, prosecutor not appearing.

THE VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG CONCERT—Sale of Seats.

—The sale of secured seats for this grand concert will commence at the music store of D. P. Faulls & Co., to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at precisely 9 o'clock. We understand that a number of applications for seats have already been made, but all have been refused until the sale is regularly begun, so that all shall have an equal opportunity to select preferred seats.

DEATH OF AN OLD FERRYMAN.—The Concordia (La.) Intelligencer thus records the death of Mose, the ferryman at that place:

Monday, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, died, in sight and an shore of "Jordan," at the Natchez landing, which he had rowed across, at least a million of times, Old Mose, aged somewhat less than Methuselah at his death. His day of glory was before the steam ferries were established; and his voice was somewhat like a person's on the Hudson river, which could be heard seven miles when engaged in secret prayer.

RELIEF FOR COL. JOHNSTON'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.—We learn from the agent of the contractors for supplies for the Utah expeditionary army that on the 26th of January there were assembled at Fort Laramie 1,952 head of draft oxen in good condition, and that, in pursuance of instructions received from the War Department, a wagon train consisting of 110 wagons will start thence on the 20th of this month, laden with provisions and clothing for Col. Johnston's command, now in winter quarters at Fort Bridger. Each wagon will carry 5,000 pounds weight, and 1,320 oxen will be required for the service.

We also learn from good authority that the contractors have no doubt that the train will reach its destination before the 15th of May, and in good time to supply the troops with everything of which they may stand in need, prior to the commencement of their march to Salt Lake.

MONDAY, Jan 19 dis&weow&dbly

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Godey's Lady's Book for April JUST received at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

mls b

R. R. R.

HEALTH will, in all cases, follow the use of Badway's French Preventive Powder, by which those who, from any cause, complain of debility, languor, or languid constitution, may be relieved of such a complaint.

French Preventive Powder, \$1.00.

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

VELVET, CLOTH, AND PLUSH CAPS are sold at very low prices by

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

mls b

New and Valuable.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA: A Dictionary of General Knowledge, containing large octavo volumes, 750 pages, double columns, Price \$1.50; morocco, \$4; half Russia extra, \$4.50.

All who want this valuable work will plea e call at

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

mls b

AMERICAN Eloquence.

21 parts now ready can be had at 94 Fourth street.

Price 25c. f23 j&b

F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

f23 j&b

Debates of Congress.

BENTON'S ABJUDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES

of Congress, to volume 5, inclusive, in all the various

styles of binding, can now be had at 84 Fourth street.

F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

f23 j&b

Wit and Humor.

BURTON'S CYCLOPEDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR.

21 parts now ready can be had at 94 Fourth street.

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